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following species:—*P. taguanoides*, *P. flaviventer*, *P. sciureus*, and *P. pygmaeus*, and one skull of a new species hereafter described.

“ In these *crania* three distinct modifications in the dentition are observable; and as they are combined with certain differences in the skulls and in the external characters of the animals to which they belong, they may be regarded as forming three subordinate sections, to which for convenience I shall apply the names, *Petaurus*, *Belideus*, and *Acrobata*. Two of these names will be found in the ‘Mammologie,’ by M. Desmarest. The dentition observable in the species of the first of these sections (*Petaurus*) is as follows:—Incisors  $\frac{6}{2}$ ; canines  $\frac{1-1}{0-0}$ ; false molars  $\frac{3-3}{1-1}$ ; true molars  $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$ . I am induced to call the two first teeth following the incisors canines, since they represent those which are *evidently* canines in the two next sections. The incisors of the upper jaw are arranged laterally, the three on either side being placed close together; the two foremost are separated from one another by a space about equal to their diameter; they are narrow at the base, and expanded and somewhat compressed above the base. The next incisor on each side is larger than the last or posterior one, and about half the height of the first, narrow at the base, and wide and truncated at the apex. The third incisor is small and but slightly wider at the tip than at the base. The canine is very small, being in size about equal to the posterior incisor; its tip is rounded, and it springs from the maxilla a little behind the intermaxillary suture; the space between it and the canine being about equal to twice its diameter or more; for there is a difference in this respect in the specimens before me. The first false molar is minute and conical, separated by a considerable space from the canine and also from the following molars. The next two molars on each side I have called false molars, because they do not possess the inner tubercles which are observed in those behind; they are broad at the base and compressed at the tip; the foremost presents an anterior larger, and a posterior small compressed tubercle; the third is divided at the tip into three compressed points. The true molars are nearly square, but rather longer than broad; the crown of each, with the exception of the last, presents four tubercles, with sharp cutting edges, and very much resemble those of a Ruminant animal. In the last molar there are but three of these tubercles, two in front and one behind. The incisors of the lower jaw are large, nearly cylindrical at the base; beyond this they are somewhat dilated, flattened, pointed, and have two sharp edges. There are no minute detached false molars in the lower jaw. The single false molar on each side is placed close to the true molars, compressed in front and expanded

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“ The above description is taken from *P. Taguanoides*. The *cranium* differs from that of the species of the second section (*Belideus*), in being proportionately smaller, more contracted, and deeply concave between the orbits; the cranial cavity is smaller, the zygomatic arches deeper, and the bony palate is deeply emarginated posteriorly; in fact, the palatine portion of the palatine bone is wanting. The dense woolly fur on the outer side of the ears will serve to distinguish the animal externally from either of the species of the next subgenus. *P. macrourus* I suspect belongs also to this section. In M. F. Cuvier’s ‘Dents des Mammifères,’ it is stated, that besides the false molars described by me there are two others on each side, which are small;—these I have not seen, nor are they shown in the plate of the work quoted. Perhaps they are shed at an early period, or perhaps M. Cuvier may have described the dentition of *Phalangista Cookii* and figured that of *Petaurus Taguanoides*.

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front, and consists chiefly of one triangular and pointed tubercle. The first true molar on each side is considerably larger than the following molars, each of which is smaller than the preceding, so that the last is not equal in bulk to one half of the first. With the exception of the last, all the true molars possess four somewhat blunt and rounded tubercles, and in general appearance very much resemble the corresponding teeth of a Squirrel. The last molar has but three tubercles, two in front and one behind.

“The incisors of the lower jaw are long, compressed, and pointed, and have the upper and lower edges sharp; they are almost horizontal in their direction, being but slightly curved upwards. Next follows a series of four small teeth on each side, which I have called false molars, though possibly the last only is properly so called, that having two fangs, whereas the others appear to have but one. The true molars nearly resemble those of the upper jaw, though they are narrower and longer. The first has a large irregular anterior lobe, which is higher than the posterior portion of the tooth, which is divided into two tubercles. The three posterior molars have each four tubercles.

“Besides the points of distinction already alluded to between the species of the present section and the preceding, there are other characters which cannot be considered unimportant. The space occupied by the grinding teeth of the upper jaw, compared with the space between the last incisor and the first true molar in the species of *Belideus*, is much less than in *Petaurus*. In *Belideus* the molars occupy a space equal to rather more than two-thirds of that between the incisors and first true molar; whereas in *Petaurus*, the four last molars occupy more space than that which extends from them to the incisors. There is a corresponding difference in the lower jaw. In *Petaurus* the molars are very nearly equal in size, whereas in *Belideus* they decrease considerably from the first molar to the last. In *Petaurus*, again, there are five molars on each side of the lower jaw opposed to six in the upper jaw, all of which are fitted for the mastication of the food; whilst in *Belideus* the molar corresponding to the first on either side of each jaw in *Petaurus* is so small, and its crown is so low, that it cannot be used in mastication. The comparatively large size of the canines, and the series of small teeth in front of the molars, will also serve to distinguish the species of the present section from the preceding, where the upper margin of the *ramus* of the lower jaw somewhat suddenly descends in front of the molars, and the coronoid process is comparatively broad.

“*Petaurus sciureus* may be regarded as the type of the section *Belideus*, which will also contain *P. flaviventer* and *P. breviceps*.

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“*Petaurus sciureus* may be regarded as the type of the section *Belideus*, which will also contain *P. flaviventer* and *P. breviceps*.



“ In the third section, which is the subgenus *Acrobata* of Desmarest, the incisors are  $\frac{6}{2}$ ; canines,  $\frac{1-1}{0-0}$ ; false molars,  $\frac{3-3}{4-4}$ ; true molars,  $\frac{3-3}{3-3}=36$ . The incisors resemble those of *Belideus*; the canines are well-developed, long, pointed, and recurved, placed close to the intermaxillary suture, and even encroaching slightly on the intermaxillary bone. The three false molars of the upper jaw have each two fangs, they are compressed, sharply pointed, and viewed laterally, of a triangular form. The first and second are about equal in size, and larger than the third, the apex of which projects beyond the level of the crowns of the true molars. Between the first and second false molars on each side there is a narrow space; the third is placed close to the true molars; these as well as those of the under jaw resemble the true molars of *Belideus*; there is however one less on each side of both jaws. The incisors of the lower jaw also resemble those in *Belideus*. Behind these incisors there are two minute teeth on each side, which are followed by two sharply pointed false molars, the foremost of which is the larger, and the apex of the second is raised above the plane of the true molars.

“ The difference in the form of the false molar teeth pointed out, together with the reduced number of true molars, the slenderness the zygomatic arch, and the incurved angle of the lower jaw, combined with the imperfect state of the palate, will serve to distinguish the species of the present section from the preceding. Externally, the *P. pygmæus* (which is the type of M. Desmarest’s subgenus) may be distinguished by its distichous tail.

*PETAURUS BREVICEPS. P. cinerea, lined dorsali longitudinali membranâque laterali suprâ nigrescentibus, hac ad latera albâ; corpore subtùs sordidè et pallidè cinereo: caudâ gracili, ad apicem fuliginosâ; auribus mediocribus.*

|  | unc. | lin. |
|--|------|------|
| Longitudo ab apice rostri ad caudæ basin . . . . | 6    | 6    |
| ————— <i>caudæ</i> . . . . .                     | 7    | 0    |
| ————— <i>tarsi digitorumque</i> . . . . .        | 1    | 1    |
| ————— <i>auris</i> . . . . .                     | 0    | 9    |

*Habitat* New South Wales.

“ This species very much resembles the *P. sciureus* in colouring; the under parts, however, have a distinct grayish tint: the dark mark which extends from the tip of the nose along the back is indistinct. It is of a much smaller size than *P. sciureus*, the tail is much more slender, and occasionally has a white tip. The skull is proportionately broader and shorter than that of *P. sciureus*, as will be seen in the following dimensions.”

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|  | unc. | lin. |
|--|------|------|
| Longitudo ab apice rostri ad caudæ basin . . . . | 6    | 6    |
| ———— caudæ . . . . .                             | 7    | 0    |
| ———— tarsi digitorumque . . . . .                | 1    | 1    |
| ———— auris . . . . .                             | 0    | 9    |

*Habitat* New South Wales.

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|  | unc. | lin. |
|--|------|------|
| Longitudo ab apice rostri ad caudæ basin . . . . | 6    | 6    |
| ————— <i>caudæ</i> . . . . .                     | 7    | 0    |
| ————— <i>tarsi digitorumque</i> . . . . .        | 1    | 1    |
| ————— <i>auris</i> . . . . .                     | 0    | 9    |

*Habitat* New South Wales.

“ This species very much resembles the *P. sciureus* in colouring; the under parts, however, have a distinct grayish tint: the dark mark which extends from the tip of the nose along the back is indistinct. It is of a much smaller size than *P. sciureus*, the tail is much more slender, and occasionally has a white tip. The skull is proportionately broader and shorter than that of *P. sciureus*, as will be seen in the following dimensions.”

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|  | unc. | lin. |
|--|------|------|
| Longitudo ab apice rostri ad caudæ basin . . . . | 6    | 6    |
| ————— <i>caudæ</i> . . . . .                     | 7    | 0    |
| ————— <i>tarsi digitorumque</i> . . . . .        | 1    | 1    |
| ————— <i>auris</i> . . . . .                     | 0    | 9    |

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“ This species very much resembles the *P. sciureus* in colouring; the under parts, however, have a distinct grayish tint: the dark mark which extends from the tip of the nose along the back is indistinct. It is of a much smaller size than *P. sciureus*, the tail is much more slender, and occasionally has a white tip. The skull is proportionately broader and shorter than that of *P. sciureus*, as will be seen in the following dimensions.”



|                                 | <i>P. breviceps.</i> |                 | <i>P. sciureus.</i> |                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
|                                 | in.                  | lin.            | in.                 | lin.             |
| Total length of skull . . . . . | 1                    | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1                   | 10               |
| Length of nasal bones . . . . . | 0                    | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 0                   | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Length of frontal . . . . .     | 0                    | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0                   | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Length of palate . . . . .      | 0                    | 8               | 0                   | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Width of skull . . . . .        | 1                    | 0               | 1                   | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  |

Mr. Waterhouse then proceeded to point out some peculiarities in the skull and dentition of the American Badger (*Meles Labradoria*). Three skulls of this species, belonging to individuals of different ages, were exhibited to the Meeting. "The most striking peculiarity in the skull of the American Badger," observes Mr. Waterhouse, "consists in the great expanse of the occipital region; the width of the occiput being equal to that of the skull measured from the outer surface of the zygomatic arches. The general form of the skull is almost conical; viewed laterally, the outline of the upper surface is most elevated at, or very near the occiput; thence it runs downwards with a slightly convex curve to the nasal bones. The interorbital portion is considerably contracted, and is narrowest posteriorly. The occipital crest is well-developed, but the sagittal crest is very slightly elevated; in this respect differing from the corresponding ridge in the *Meles vulgaris*."

"The auditory *bullæ* are very large and convex. The articulating surface of the temporal bone, or glenoid cavity, like that of the Common Badger, has its anterior and posterior process; these processes, however, merely serve to prevent the protrusion or retraction of the lower jaw, and not to enclose and lock the condyle as in that animal. Comparing the lower jaw with that of the Common Badger, the most striking difference consists in the form of the coronoid process. The anterior margin of this process is less oblique than in the last-mentioned animal; its apex is somewhat pointed, whereas in the Common Badger it is rounded: the posterior margin is formed of two lines, an upper one, running backwards and downwards from the apex of the coronoid process, and a lower one, which is perpendicular, and forms an obtuse angle with the first. In this form of the coronoid process we perceive a similarity between the American Badger and the Otter."

*Dentition.*—"In the number of the teeth the present animal agrees with the Common Badger, excepting that in the skulls now before me, and which belong to animals of different ages, I do not find the molar corresponding to the small first false molar of the lower jaw of that animal. In the relative size and form of the teeth there is much difference. The incisors of the upper jaw are arranged in an

|                                 | <i>P. breviceps.</i> |                 | <i>P. sciureus.</i> |                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
|                                 | in.                  | lin.            | in.                 | lin.             |
| Total length of skull . . . . . | 1                    | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1                   | 10               |
| Length of nasal bones . . . . . | 0                    | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 0                   | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Length of frontal . . . . .     | 0                    | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0                   | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Length of palate . . . . .      | 0                    | 8               | 0                   | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Width of skull . . . . .        | 1                    | 0               | 1                   | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  |

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|                                 | <i>P. breviceps.</i> |                 | <i>P. sciureus.</i> |                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
|                                 | in.                  | lin.            | in.                 | lin.             |
| Total length of skull . . . . . | 1                    | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1                   | 10               |
| Length of nasal bones . . . . . | 0                    | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 0                   | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Length of frontal . . . . .     | 0                    | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0                   | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Length of palate . . . . .      | 0                    | 8               | 0                   | 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Width of skull . . . . .        | 1                    | 0               | 1                   | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  |

Mr. Waterhouse then proceeded to point out some peculiarities in the skull and dentition of the American Badger (*Meles Labradoria*). Three skulls of this species, belonging to individuals of different ages, were exhibited to the Meeting. "The most striking peculiarity in the skull of the American Badger," observes Mr. Waterhouse, "consists in the great expanse of the occipital region; the width of the occiput being equal to that of the skull measured from the outer surface of the zygomatic arches. The general form of the skull is almost conical; viewed laterally, the outline of the upper surface is most elevated at, or very near the occiput; thence it runs downwards with a slightly convex curve to the nasal bones. The interorbital portion is considerably contracted, and is narrowest posteriorly. The occipital crest is well-developed, but the sagittal crest is very slightly elevated; in this respect differing from the corresponding ridge in the *Meles vulgaris*."

"The auditory *bullæ* are very large and convex. The articulating surface of the temporal bone, or glenoid cavity, like that of the Common Badger, has its anterior and posterior process; these processes, however, merely serve to prevent the protrusion or retraction of the lower jaw, and not to enclose and lock the condyle as in that animal. Comparing the lower jaw with that of the Common Badger, the most striking difference consists in the form of the coronoid process. The anterior margin of this process is less oblique than in the last-mentioned animal; its apex is somewhat pointed, whereas in the Common Badger it is rounded: the posterior margin is formed of two lines, an upper one, running backwards and downwards from the apex of the coronoid process, and a lower one, which is perpendicular, and forms an obtuse angle with the first. In this form of the coronoid process we perceive a similarity between the American Badger and the Otter."

*Dentition.*—"In the number of the teeth the present animal agrees with the Common Badger, excepting that in the skulls now before me, and which belong to animals of different ages, I do not find the molar corresponding to the small first false molar of the lower jaw of that animal. In the relative size and form of the teeth there is much difference. The incisors of the upper jaw are arranged in an

|                                 | <i>P. breviceps.</i> |                 | <i>P. sciureus.</i> |                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
|                                 | in.                  | lin.            | in.                 | lin.             |
| Total length of skull . . . . . | 1                    | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1                   | 10               |
| Length of nasal bones . . . . . | 0                    | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 0                   | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Length of frontal . . . . .     | 0                    | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0                   | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
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arch, but form together a segment of a larger circle than those of *Meles vulgaris*; they are proportionately smaller and shorter. In the canines there is but little difference; the posterior cutting edge, observed in the Badger is here almost obliterated. The false molars likewise scarcely differ. In the 'carnassière' and true molar, however, there is much difference, the former being of great size and equal to the last molar. It is nearly in the form of a right-angled triangle, the cutting edge is much raised, and there is a large tubercle on the inner lobe of this tooth, which has no analogue in the Badger. The true molar is also nearly triangular; the tubercles with which it is furnished are but slightly raised, and are much less developed than in the corresponding grinding molar of the Badger. The principal differences observable in the teeth of the lower jaw, consist in the smaller size of the incisors, the larger size of the last false molar, and its being furnished with two distinct tubercles at its apex; that of the Common Badger being simply pointed: the smaller size of the 'carnassière,' which is not distinctly dilated posteriorly, as in the Badger, and the cutting edge being higher; the true molar is smaller.

“The 'carnassière' of the lower jaw may be divided into two portions, that which is opposed to the 'carnassière' of the upper jaw, and which is the cutting portion, having high sharp cusps; and that which is opposed to the true molar, which is the grinding portion. Now in the Common Badger (*Meles vulgaris*) the latter portion decidedly exceeds the former in bulk, whereas in the American Badger the reverse is the case, arising from the comparatively large size of the 'carnassière' of the upper jaw, and smaller size of the true molar.”

Mr. Waterhouse also pointed out other distinctions between the American Badger and the European species. Independent of the differences observable in the colouring and markings, the former may be distinguished by its muzzle being hairy at the tip, the fore limbs stouter, and the claws larger and stronger.

The peculiar form of the skull in the present animal, and the modifications in the dentition are such, as, in Mr. Waterhouse's opinion, would indicate a subgeneric rather than a specific distinction; and should his views be borne out by the discovery of other species agreeing essentially with the above animal, he suggested that the name *Taxidea* might be an appropriate title for the group.

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“ In submitting to the Society an account of the fishes of Dukhun,” observes Colonel Sykes, “ it will scarcely excite surprise, that out of 46 species described no less than 42 are new to science, since they are from a hitherto untrodden field, and from peculiar localities, on the great plateau of the Dukhun (Deccan), none of them coming from a less elevation than 1500 feet above the sea; many from near 2000 feet, and others from yet higher situations. The chief features in the collection are the paucity of orders to which the collection belongs, and the remarkable prevalence of the members of the families of *Siluridæ* and *Cyprinidæ*. There is but one apodal *Malacopterygian*, but 4 *Acanthopterygii*, and the whole of the rest of the fish belong to the order Abdominal Malacopterygians. Of the families there are only eight: *Percidæ*, *Scombridæ*, ‘*Pharyngiens Labyrinthiformes*,’ *Gobiadæ*, *Siluridæ*, *Cyprinidæ*, *Esocidæ*, and *Muraenidæ*, comprising 15 genera and 9 subgenera, including one subgenus, which I have been compelled to add to the *Cyprinidæ*. An attempt has been made to methodize and distinguish the multitudinous members of the families of *Siluridæ* and *Cyprinidæ*. The fact is, the continued inosculation in the character of the teeth, of the *cirri*, of the spines (serrated or not) of the fins, the armature of the head, and the position of the fins in the *Siluridæ*; and the number of *cirri*, and form and position of the fins in the *Cyprinidæ*, together with the character of the mouth, produce such approximations in species to each other, and in individuals of one genus to another, that not only is there infinite difficulty in determining the genera of the fishes of these families, but their identity as species is occasionally not less difficult. Some of my *Siluridæ* do not exactly correspond with the generic characters of the genera of this family as now constituted, and I might have added to the number of genera; but to this I have an objection, unless as an evidently necessary measure. In the *Cyprinidæ*, however, I was obliged to set aside my repugnance, for three species were not referrible to any one even of the numerous subgenera which Buchanan Hamilton wished to establish. It only remains to state that the whole of my fishes were drawn from absolute measurement, and have a scale of size attached to each figure; they were caught in the various rivers on whose banks I encamped, as individuals were required; so that my draftsman, who worked constantly under my own eye, never had to finish his drawings from shriveled and

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## Ord. ACANTHOPTERYGII.

## Fam. Percidæ.

*Ambassis*, Agass.

*Amb. Barlovi*, Sykes. An *Ambassis* with the two back fins united, with the first ray indented on the edge, and containing 7 spines, and the second 14 spines; all the spines longer than the membrane, with 18 rays longer than the membrane in the anal fin, and with a short vertically compressed diaphanous body.

Closely allied to *Changa Ranga* of Hamilton. 'Fishes of the Ganges.' This fish is dedicated to our Secretary.

## Fam. Scombridæ.

*Mastacembelus*, Gron.

*Mast. armatus*, Sykes. A *Mastacembelus* with the fins of the tail, back, and vent united, with thirty-nine to forty short sharp bony spines along the back, and two behind the vent.

This fish has not the exact generic characters of *Macrogathus*, *Mastacembelus*, or *Notacanthus*, and might probably constitute a genus between the two last.

## Fam. 'Pharyngiens Labyrinthiformes,' Cuv.

*Ophicephalus*, Bloch.

*Oph. leucopunctatus*, Sykes. An *Ophicephalus* with from 51 to 53 rays in the dorsal, and 6 in each ventral fin, and with the rays of the dorsal and anal fins undivided; the pectoral fins ending in a central point, and the fish covered with white dots.

I have never known this remarkably fine fish crawl on shore or in the grass, as some species of the genus are said to do. It is excellent eating.

## Fam. Gobiadæ.

*Gobius*, Linn.

*Gob. Kurpah*, Sykes. A *Gobius* with 7 rays in the first dorsal fin, 11 in the second, which is of similar size with the anal fin; 19 in the pectoral, and 10 in the anal fin.

In different individuals of this species I have found the number of rays in the fins slightly differ. Of a sweet flavour.

## Ord. MALACOPTERYGII ABDOMINALES.

## Fam. Cyprinidæ.

*Cyprinus*, Linn.

*Cyp. Abramioides*, Sykes. A *Cyprinus* with 20 rays in the dorsal, 8 in the anal, and 18 in the pectoral fins, without tendrils, with tuberculated nose, red edged fins, and with a red lunule on each scale.

This very fine fish is called Tambra by the natives, from the

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*Oph. leucopunctatus*, Sykes. An *Ophicephalus* with from 51 to 53 rays in the dorsal, and 6 in each ventral fin, and with the rays of the dorsal and anal fins undivided; the pectoral fins ending in a central point, and the fish covered with white dots.

I have never known this remarkably fine fish crawl on shore or in the grass, as some species of the genus are said to do. It is excellent eating.

## Fam. Gobiadæ.

*Gobius*, Linn.

*Gob. Kurpah*, Sykes. A *Gobius* with 7 rays in the first dorsal fin, 11 in the second, which is of similar size with the anal fin; 19 in the pectoral, and 10 in the anal fin.

In different individuals of this species I have found the number of rays in the fins slightly differ. Of a sweet flavour.

## Ord. MALACOPTERYGII ABDOMINALES.

## Fam. Cyprinidæ.

*Cyprinus*, Linn.

*Cyp. Abramioides*, Sykes. A *Cyprinus* with 20 rays in the dorsal, 8 in the anal, and 18 in the pectoral fins, without tendrils, with tuberculated nose, red edged fins, and with a red lunule on each scale.

This very fine fish is called Tambra by the natives, from the

discoloured specimens. I have to a great extent adopted the names by which the fishes are called by the Mahrattas as specific names, so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain them.

## Ord. ACANTHOPTERYGII.

## Fam. Percidæ.

*Ambassis*, Agass.

*Amb. Barlovi*, Sykes. An *Ambassis* with the two back fins united, with the first ray indented on the edge, and containing 7 spines, and the second 14 spines; all the spines longer than the membrane, with 18 rays longer than the membrane in the anal fin, and with a short vertically compressed diaphanous body.

Closely allied to *Changa Ranga* of Hamilton. 'Fishes of the Ganges.' This fish is dedicated to our Secretary.

## Fam. Scombridæ.

*Mastacembelus*, Gron.

*Mast. armatus*, Sykes. A *Mastacembelus* with the fins of the tail, back, and vent united, with thirty-nine to forty short sharp bony spines along the back, and two behind the vent.

This fish has not the exact generic characters of *Macrogathus*, *Mastacembelus*, or *Notacanthus*, and might probably constitute a genus between the two last.

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general prevalence of a copper colour over it. Attains the length of 21 inches and more; height 7 inches. Is excellent eating.

*Cyp. Potail*, Sykes.

A *Cyprinus* proper, deep and fleshy, slightly compressed, without tendrils, with the dorsal fin of 13 rays, pectoral of 14, and anal of 9. Scales large and silvery; length 10 or more inches; height  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

*Cyp. Nukta*, Sykes.

A *Cyprinus* with two tendrils on the under jaw, and with two short horns or bosses on the space between the eyes, which together with the deflected upper lip are tuberculated; large scales.

In the judgement of my friend Mr. Yarrell, to which I subscribe, this very singular fish is considered a monstrosity of *Cyp. auratus*. Dr. Rüppell, who did me the favour to look over my drawings, expresses the same opinion. Found very abundantly in the Inderanee river 18 miles north of Poona. It is called Nukta (or nob) by the Mahratta fishermen.

*Varicorhinus*, Rüppell.

*Var. Bobree*, Sykes. A *Varicorhinus* with tuberculated nose, without tendrils; with 17 rays in the dorsal, and 8 in the anal fin; with the form of a tench.

It may be a question whether this is not a real *Labeo* of Cuvier, with long dorsal, no spines or cirri, and thick fleshy lips frequently crenated; size 6 inches by  $1\frac{6}{10}$  high.

*Barbus*, Cuv.

*Barb. Mussullah*, Sykes. A *Barbus* with 12 rays in the dorsal, 8 in the anal, and 16 in the pectoral fins, with the mouth furnished with 4 very short *cirri*, and tuberculated nose; sometimes 3 feet and more long, and a foot high, and weighing 42 pounds.

Found in the Goreh river.

*Barb. Khudree*, Sykes. A *Barbus* with 4 *cirri*, blood-stained fins, large hexagonal scales, elongated body, and with 14 rays in the dorsal, 14 in the pectoral, and 7 in the anal fins.

Found in the Mota Mola river, 8 miles east of Poona.

*Barb. Kolus*, Sykes. A *Barbus* with 13 rays in the dorsal fin, 8 in the anal, and 10 in the ventral; with moderate-sized scales; with callous tubercles on the head, and a short *cirrus* at each corner of the mouth.

This fish shows the difficulty of drawing up generic characters to embrace all the species of a genus. Having only 2 *cirri*, it should not be a Barbel; but having *cirri* at all, it does not belong to the next genus *Gobio*;—moreover, it has a spine in the dorsal.

*Chondrostoma*, Agassiz, the first division of the genus *Leuciscus* of Klein. Dorsal fin in the centre of the back.

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*Chondrostoma*, Agassiz, the first division of the genus *Leuciscus* of Klein. Dorsal fin in the centre of the back.



*Chond. Kawrus*, Sykes. A *Chondrostoma*, without lateral line, tubercles, or *cirri*, with 12 rays in the dorsal, 8 in the anal, and 16 in the pectoral fins.

A sub-cylindrical fish found in the Beema river; grows to a foot in length, but is usually smaller. Proportion of length to height in one specimen, 6 inches by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

*Chond. Fulungee*, Sykes. A *Chondrostoma*, with dorsal fin of 10 rays, anal 6, and pectoral of 10; of an elongated, not much compressed shape. Length about a foot; height 4 inches.

*Chond. Boggut*, Sykes. A *Chondrostoma*, without tendrils or tubercles on the nose, with 12 rays in the dorsal, 15 in the pectoral, and 8 in the anal fin; body of an elongated form. Length from 7 to 11 inches; height  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 inches.

*Chond. Mullya*, Sykes. A *Chondrostoma*, with a short, obtuse head, without tubercles or tendrils; sub-cylindrical body, with 11 rays in the dorsal, 14 to 16 in the pectoral, and 8 in the anal fins; a red process or protuberance on the snout between the nostrils. Length 5 to 6 inches;  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 in diameter.

*Chond. Wattanah*, Sykes. A *Chondrostoma* of an elongated form, without tubercles or tendrils, with the dorsal fin high, and having 11 rays: and 9 or 10 in the ventral, and 8 in the anal fin; subcylindrical form. Length  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches, height  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch.

Found in the Beema river.

*Chela*, Buchanan Hamilton. A sub-genus of *Leuciscus*, with the dorsal fin very far behind over the anal; straight back, and nose on the level of the line of the back.

*Chel. Balookee*, Sykes. A *Chela* of the size of a minnow; back straight; body elongated; dorsal fin situated far back, and having 8 rays, 14 rays in the anal, and 12 in the pectoral fins. Length 3 inches.

Very sweet eating, the bones as well as other parts. Common in all the rivers.

*Chel. Oweni*, Sykes. A *Chela*, with straight back, elongated and vertically compressed body; dorsal fin situated far back, with 11 rays, 12 in the pectoral, and 19 in the anal fins, with scales so minute as to be scarcely discoverable. Length 5 inches; greatest size 7 inches.

Found in most of the rivers. The *Cyprinus Cultratus* of Bloch would appear to be the type of the sub-genus.

I have dedicated this fish to my friend Mr. Owen, the distinguished naturalist.

*Chel. Jorah*, Sykes. A *Chela*, with straight back, convex belly, dorsal fin far behind; size of a large minnow; with 10 rays

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*Chond. Boggut*, Sykes. A *Chondrostoma*, without tendrils or tubercles on the nose, with 12 rays in the dorsal, 15 in the pectoral, and 8 in the anal fin; body of an elongated form. Length from 7 to 11 inches; height  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 inches.

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*Chond. Wattanah*, Sykes. A *Chondrostoma* of an elongated form, without tubercles or tendrils, with the dorsal fin high, and having 11 rays: and 9 or 10 in the ventral, and 8 in the anal fin; subcylindrical form. Length  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches, height  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch.

Found in the Beema river.

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*Chond. Fulungee*, Sykes. A *Chondrostoma*, with dorsal fin of 10 rays, anal 6, and pectoral of 10; of an elongated, not much compressed shape. Length about a foot; height 4 inches.

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*Chond. Mullya*, Sykes. A *Chondrostoma*, with a short, obtuse head, without tubercles or tendrils; sub-cylindrical body, with 11 rays in the dorsal, 14 to 16 in the pectoral, and 8 in the anal fins; a red process or protuberance on the snout between the nostrils. Length 5 to 6 inches;  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 in diameter.

*Chond. Wattanah*, Sykes. A *Chondrostoma* of an elongated form, without tubercles or tendrils, with the dorsal fin high, and having 11 rays: and 9 or 10 in the ventral, and 8 in the anal fin; subcylindrical form. Length  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches, height  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch.

Found in the Beema river.

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in the dorsal, 12 in the pectoral, and 8 rays in the anal fin. Length about 4 inches, height  $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of an inch.

Excellent eating. Found abundantly in the Beema river near Pairgaon.

*Chel. Teekanee*, Sykes. A small *Chela*, with nearly straight back; snout on the continuation of the line of the back; belly arched; with 10 rays in the dorsal, 12 in the pectoral, and 14 in the anal fins. Length  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, height  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.

Found in the Beema.

*Chel. Alkootee*, Sykes. An elongated, silver-white, slightly compressed, minute *Chela*, with the dorsal fin of about 8 rays, very far back; ventral of about 7, and anal of about 10 rays, with burnished silver gill covers and black orbits; rarely more than an inch long, and not much thicker than a good-sized crow quill.

This very beautiful fish has a sweet flavour.

*Leuciscus*, Klein. First division. The dorsal situated a little behind the centre of the back, above the space between the ventral and anal fins.

*Leuc. Morar*, *Cyprinus Morar*, Buchanan Hamilton. A *Leuciscus* allied to *Chela*, but with the dorsal fin a little behind the centre of the back, with 8 rays in each ventral fin, 12 in the anal, and 10 in the dorsal, and with the edge of the belly smooth. Length  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches; height  $1\frac{1}{10}$ .

Differs slightly from Buchanan Hamilton's *L. Morar*.

*Leuc. Sandkhol*, Sykes. A *Leuciscus*, with nearly cylindrical body; dorsal fin of 12 rays, pectoral of 14, and ventral of 10 rays; gibbous head; 8 to 10 inches long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches high; eyes with whitish narrow irides. The dorsal in this fish is situated a little *before* the centre of the back.

Found in the Goreh river at Kullumb.

*Leuc. Chitul*, Sykes. A *Leuciscus*, with 14 rays in the dorsal, 14 in the pectoral, and 8 in the anal fins; of a reddish grey colour, and rounded head. Sub-cylindrical. Length about 5 inches, height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Found in the Inderanee river near Chakun.

It being found impracticable to arrange, in any of the sub-genera described, the following fishes of the Carp family, it is proposed to place them in a new sub-genus, which I will call by the native Mahratta name of Rohtee.

#### ROHTEE, nov. genus.

Carp with a lozenge-shaped body, rather long dorsal and anal fins, the former seated on the angle of the back, with the first complete ray serrated posteriorly; scales minute.

*Rohtee Ogilbii*, Sykes. A *Rohtee*, with 12 rays in the dorsal, 9 in the ventral, and 17 in the anal fins; the body very compressed, and very high, with the back sloping to each

in the dorsal, 12 in the pectoral, and 8 rays in the anal fin. Length about 4 inches, height  $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of an inch.

Excellent eating. Found abundantly in the Beema river near Pairgaon.

*Chel. Teekanee*, Sykes. A small *Chela*, with nearly straight back; snout on the continuation of the line of the back; belly arched; with 10 rays in the dorsal, 12 in the pectoral, and 14 in the anal fins. Length  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, height  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.

Found in the Beema.

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*Leuc. Morar*, *Cyprinus Morar*, Buchanan Hamilton. A *Leuciscus* allied to *Chela*, but with the dorsal fin a little behind the centre of the back, with 8 rays in each ventral fin, 12 in the anal, and 10 in the dorsal, and with the edge of the belly smooth. Length  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches; height  $1\frac{1}{10}$ .

Differs slightly from Buchanan Hamilton's *L. Morar*.

*Leuc. Sandkhol*, Sykes. A *Leuciscus*, with nearly cylindrical body; dorsal fin of 12 rays, pectoral of 14, and ventral of 10 rays; gibbous head; 8 to 10 inches long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches high; eyes with whitish narrow irides. The dorsal in this fish is situated a little *before* the centre of the back.

Found in the Goreh river at Kullumb.

*Leuc. Chitul*, Sykes. A *Leuciscus*, with 14 rays in the dorsal, 14 in the pectoral, and 8 in the anal fins; of a reddish grey colour, and rounded head. Sub-cylindrical. Length about 5 inches, height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Found in the Inderanee river near Chakun.

It being found impracticable to arrange, in any of the sub-genera described, the following fishes of the Carp family, it is proposed to place them in a new sub-genus, which I will call by the native Mahratta name of Rohtee.

#### ROHTEE, nov. genus.

Carp with a lozenge-shaped body, rather long dorsal and anal fins, the former seated on the angle of the back, with the first complete ray serrated posteriorly; scales minute.

*Rohtee Ogilbii*, Sykes. A *Rohtee*, with 12 rays in the dorsal, 9 in the ventral, and 17 in the anal fins; the body very compressed, and very high, with the back sloping to each

in the dorsal, 12 in the pectoral, and 8 rays in the anal fin. Length about 4 inches, height  $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of an inch.

Excellent eating. Found abundantly in the Beema river near Pairgaon.

*Chel. Teekanee*, Sykes. A small *Chela*, with nearly straight back; snout on the continuation of the line of the back; belly arched; with 10 rays in the dorsal, 12 in the pectoral, and 14 in the anal fins. Length  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, height  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.

Found in the Beema.

*Chel. Alkootee*, Sykes. An elongated, silver-white, slightly compressed, minute *Chela*, with the dorsal fin of about 8 rays, very far back; ventral of about 7, and anal of about 10 rays, with burnished silver gill covers and black orbits; rarely more than an inch long, and not much thicker than a good-sized crow quill.

This very beautiful fish has a sweet flavour.

*Leuciscus*, Klein. First division. The dorsal situated a little behind the centre of the back, above the space between the ventral and anal fins.

*Leuc. Morar*, *Cyprinus Morar*, Buchanan Hamilton. A *Leuciscus* allied to *Chela*, but with the dorsal fin a little behind the centre of the back, with 8 rays in each ventral fin, 12 in the anal, and 10 in the dorsal, and with the edge of the belly smooth. Length  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches; height  $1\frac{1}{10}$ .

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Found in the Goreh river at Kullumb.

*Leuc. Chitul*, Sykes. A *Leuciscus*, with 14 rays in the dorsal, 14 in the pectoral, and 8 in the anal fins; of a reddish grey colour, and rounded head. Sub-cylindrical. Length about 5 inches, height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

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Found in the Beema river near Pairgaon. This fish is dedicated to my friend Mr. Ogilby, a distinguished member of the Society.

*Roht. Vigorsii*, Sykes. A *Rohtee*, with armed dorsal fin of 11 rays, ventral of 10, and anal of 28 rays; compressed body; high in the middle, and sloping to each end; head slightly incurved; eyes very large. Length, 6 inches; height,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches; greatest length, 8 inches.

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Found in the Baum and Beema rivers.

*Roht. Ticto*; *Cyprinus Ticto* of Buchanan Hamilton. A *Rohtee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, with 4 to 6 black spots on the body; the 2nd ray of the dorsal toothed behind with sharp incurved teeth; with 10 rays in the dorsal, 8 in the anal, and 8 in the ventral fins; pectoral fins narrow, acuminate.

Found in the Mota Mola at Poona. This fish differs slightly from Dr. Buchanan Hamilton's *Cyprinus Ticto*.

### *Cobitis*, Lin.

*Cob. Rupelli*, Sykes. A nearly cylindrical scaleless *Cobitis*, not much thicker than a large goose-quill; from 2 to 3 inches long, with 6 *cirri*; the lateral line marked with short brown bars, and the rays of the dorsal and anal fins similarly barred; dorsal fin of 13 rays, pectoral of 12, and ventral of 8 rays.

This fish is much esteemed for food. Found in the Beema river at Taimbournee and Mota Mola near Poona. I have dedicated this beautiful little fish to Ruppell, who did me the favour to look over my drawings, and at the same time gave me his opinion respecting the genera of the fishes.

*Cob. Mooreh*, Sykes. Differs from the preceding only in being of a smaller size, in having 12 rays in the dorsal, and 7 in the anal fin; the head is more obtusely pointed, and there are more dark blotches on it; the bars on the lateral line are differently arranged.

*Cob. Maya*, Sykes. Differs from the first species in having a spine under each eye, and in having a blunter head; 9 rays in the dorsal, 7 in the ventral fins.

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*Bel. Graii*, Sykes. A *Belone* with the fin of the tail rounded and emarginate, with both jaws elongated into a quadrangular beak; with very minute scales; dorsal of 16 rays and anal of 16 rays: closely allied to the *Esox Cancila* of Buchanan Hamilton.

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Fam. *Siluridæ*.*Schilbe*, Cuv.

*Sch. Pabo*; *Silurus Pabo*, Buchanan Hamilton. A *Schilbe*, with the tail divided into 2 unequal lobes, both pointing downwards; with 4 *cirri*, 2 shorter than the head, and with from 68 to 70 rays in the anal fin. Length from 12 to 15 inches, height  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches.

Found in most of the rivers. Differs slightly from Buchanan Hamilton's *Silurus Pabo*. No second dorsal.

*Sch. Boalis*, *Silurus Boalis*, Buchanan Hamilton. A *Schilbe*, with the fin of the tail divided into 2 unequal lobes; with 4 *cirri*, of which 2 extend to the middle of the fish; all the fins unarmed; dorsal of 5 rays, pectoral of 15; ventral fins very small, of 9 rays; anal fin of 84 rays. Attains the length of 3 feet, and the weight of 8 lbs.

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*Hypophthalmus*, Spix.

*Hyp. Goongwaree*, Sykes. An *Hypophthalmus*, with 8 *cirri*, all longer than the head, but not extending to the middle of the fish; with 7 rays in the dorsal, and 52 in the anal fin, with an extremely minute second dorsal; first ray in the pectoral, and first in the dorsal, spinose and serrated behind. Greatest length, 28 inches: body vertically compressed.

Found in the Mota Mola near Poona.

*Hyp. Taakree*, Sykes. An *Hypophthalmus*, with 8 *cirri*, 2 of which reach to the ventral fins, 2 very minute near the nostrils, and 4 on the chin, nearly as long as the head; with the first dorsal and pectoral rays serrated on the posterior edge, with 8 rays in the dorsal and 50 in the anal fin. Length, 9 inches; height, 2 inches.

*Bagrus*, Cuvier.

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triangular. Length, 18 inches, but attains to a very great size; body not vertically compressed.

Found in the Mota Mola at Poona.

*Bagr. Lonah*, Sykes. A *Bagrus*, with 8 small *cirri*; flat, granulated head; first dorsal fin of 7 rays, and pectoral of 10 rays, the first ray of which is furnished on the posterior edge with long sharp teeth; anal fin of 10 rays; 2nd dorsal of a triangular form and fleshy: something resembling the preceding in colour.

*Platystoma*, Agassiz.

*Plat. Seenghala*, Sykes. A *Platystoma*, with the tail fin crescent-shaped, lobes unequal; with 8 *cirri*, two of which only are longer than the head, reaching to two-thirds of the length of the fish; the first ray of the pectoral and ventral fins serrated behind; head long, flat, spatulate, covered with a granulated bony plate. Dorsal fin of 8 rays; high, ventral fins, very far back, of 6 rays. Grows to a great size; flesh heating and soft.

*Phractocephalus*, Agassiz. *Pirarara* of Spix.

*Phract. Kuturnee*, Sykes: A *Phractocephalus*, with 6 *cirri*, 2 of which only are longer than the head; the first pectoral spine serrated on both edges; the 1st dorsal spine on the posterior edge only; these two spines terminating in a filament: the shoulder-bone elongated into a point behind. Greatest length, 6 inches; dorsal fin of 7 rays; pectoral of 9 rays; ventral fin small, of 7 rays; second dorsal replaced by a small adipose fin.

*Phract. Itchkeea*, Sykes. A *Phractocephalus*, with 8 *cirri*, 2 of which from the upper lip, extend to the end of the pectoral fins; the other 2 very minute, with the 4 on the chin nearly as long as the head; with the 1st ray in the pectoral fins only serrated; with 8 rays in the dorsal, and 12 in the anal fins; with a sharp prolongation of the scapula. Fish handsomely marked on the back with dark colours. Length, 2 inches. This fish presents some slight deviations from the generic characters.

*Phract. Gogra*, Sykes. A *Phractocephalus*, with 4 shortish *cirri*; the plates of the shoulder elongated into acute, angular, broad spines, with a dorsal fin of 8 rays; first ray a bone serrated behind; pectoral fins of 10 rays, the first ray a broad compressed bone serrated on both edges; head flat and broad; second dorsal small, fleshy. Size 6 inches, but grows larger.

*Pimelodus*, Lacepède.

*Pimelodus Seengtee*, Sykes. A *Pimelodus*, with the caudal fin divided into 2 unequal sharpish lobes, and having 8 *cirri*, 2 of which reach to the tail fin, and 4 to the end of the head, and 2 are shorter than the head; the dorsal fin high and

triangular. Length, 18 inches, but attains to a very great size; body not vertically compressed.

Found in the Mota Mola at Poona.

*Bagr. Lonah*, Sykes. A *Bagrus*, with 8 small *cirri*; flat, granulated head; first dorsal fin of 7 rays, and pectoral of 10 rays, the first ray of which is furnished on the posterior edge with long sharp teeth; anal fin of 10 rays; 2nd dorsal of a triangular form and fleshy: something resembling the preceding in colour.

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*Ageneiosus*, Lacepède.

*Ageneiosus Childreni*, Sykes. An *Ageneiosus*, without *cirri*, with the first ray of the dorsal and pectoral fins serrated on the anterior edge only; with 8 rays in the dorsal, and 42 in the anal fin; with two sharp lobes to the tail, the upper being somewhat the smallest. Length of fish, 18 inches; height, 4½ inches, but grows to a larger size. Second dorsal adipose, minute.

Fam. *Clupeidæ*.

*Mystus*, Buchanan Hamilton; *Notopterus*, La Cepede.

*Mystus Badgee*, Sykes. A *Mystus*, with not less than 105 rays in the anal fin, 7 or 8 in the dorsal, and in the pectoral from 13 to 16, all unarmed; without apparent ventral fins, and with a single small dorsal; the anal and caudal fins uniting, and terminating in a point at the end of the body; posterior edge of the last gill plate crenated; scales minute. This remarkable fish belongs to the genus *Mystus* of Buchanan Hamilton, but not to the genus *Mystus* of Cuvier. Fish vertically compressed. Length, 11 inches; height, 3 inches.

Ord. APODES.

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I have dedicated this fine fish to the Honourable Mountstewart Elphinstone.

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“ It had been abandoned by the wasps, and its exterior walls were much injured by the monsoon rains and storms, which left the terraces unprotected and unsupported, except by their interior pillars : and the natives were in consequence unable to lower it from such a height without destroying some of the lower terraces.

“ I shall not attempt to enter further on this subject, a structure so well known to naturalists. The appearance of the nest, as it hung upwards of seventy feet from the ground, the shaft to it perfectly bare ; and the larger leaves (used by the natives as umbrellas and tents) waving over it, presented a very singular appearance : and I hope its remains may reach England in a state of preservation sufficient to satisfy the inspection of the curious.

“ W. WILLIAMS, Lieut. R. Artillery.”

January 8th, 1839.—Professor Owen in the Chair.

Dr. Harlan read a paper entitled, “ Description of a new species of *Meriones* inhabiting the United States of North America.”

“ A male and female specimen of the species which it is now proposed to add to the Fauna of the United States, were taken some time during 1836, on the farm of Mr. Beck, in Philadelphia County, a few miles north-east of the city. The female at the moment of her capture carried several young, which adhered to the teats firmly, notwithstanding the violent efforts and leaps of the parent.

“ In the descriptive details which follow, the usual allowance must be made when such are drawn from impaled skins.”

*MERIONES MICROCEPHALUS.* *Mer. supernè nigro flavoque mixtis, flavo apud latera prævalente ornatus ; corpore subtùs albescente, flavido lavato ; auribus mediocribus, pilis flavis et nigris intermixtis, intùs atque extùs instructis.*

“ Male. Length of the body, three inches ; of the tail, four inches ; total length of the hind leg, one inch four-eighths ; of the thigh, three-eighths ; of the leg, five eighths ; of the foot, four-eighths. Five toes behind ; four before ; with a rudimentary nailed thumb ; all the toes sparsely hairy, and terminating in strong, sharp claws.

“ Colour above, plumbeous, interspersed with reddish fawn ; below, white, similarly interspersed in a less degree, a lateral longitudinal band of reddish fawn colour separating the sides from the abdomen ; tail, sparsely hairy, dark coloured above, white beneath,

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"The subjects of the present memoir were placed in my hands for description by Mr. Chaloner, a Member of the Academy. The female is larger than the male, and of purer white beneath."

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ash, deeply edged with white; lower part of belly, upper and under tail-coverts, pure white; legs and feet, of a reddish flesh colour or pink; the hind toe closely united by the membrane that runs along the edge of the inner toe; the feet, remarkably thick and fleshy; bill,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch, long, narrow, and much contracted towards the tip; the base, sides and nail, black; the space between the nail and the nostrils, reddish flesh colour or pink; wings, when closed, reaching  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch beyond the tail.

“Having thus noticed the three nearly-allied species, and described the new one, I will endeavour to point out more particularly the distinctions between this new species and the Bean Goose, to which it bears the nearest resemblance. First, the great difference in the size; the average size of the Bean Goose is 33 inches in length, and 64 inches in extent; while the average size of the new species is 28 inches in length, and 60 inches in extent. Secondly, the bill is much smaller, shorter, more contracted towards the tip, and of a different colour. Thirdly, the difference in colour and in form of the legs and feet, and in the fleshy character of the foot, and the hind toe being more closely united by its membrane, has consequently, less freedom of motion. Fourthly, the plumage on the rump and shoulders being more inclined to grey. And lastly, in the form of the sternum, which differs from that of the Bean Goose in shape and bears a more close resemblance to that of the White-fronted Goose. In conclusion, I may remark that I have examined, in all, twelve specimens of this new species, four of which were alive; one of them is now living in the garden of the Zoological Society, where it has been, I am told, eight years, without exhibiting any perceptible alteration in its plumage, or in the colour of its legs and feet.

“The Grey Lag Goose is by far the most rare of the four species here referred to.”

Professor Owen commenced the reading of a paper, “On the Classification and Affinities of the Marsupial Animals.”

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

June 18, 1839.—Mr. Foster, V.P., in the Chair.

The Secretary read a letter addressed to him by the President nominating the four following Members of the Council to be Vice-Presidents for the year ensuing, commencing the 24th of last month, viz.

Robert Brown, Esq.; Edward Forster, Esq.; Thomas Horsfield, M.D.; Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq.

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